

Maryland, My Maryland.
'My farm lies in a rather low and
miasmatic situation, and
'My wife!'
'Who?'
'Was a very pretty blonde!'
Twenty years ago, become
'Shallow!'
'Hollow-eyed!'
'Withered and aged!'
'Before her time, from
'Malarial vapors, though she made no
particular complaint, not being of the
grumpy kind, yet caused me great uneasiness.
'A short time ago I purchased your
remedy for one of the children, who had
a very severe attack of biliousness, and
it occurred to me that the remedy might
help my wife, as I found that our little
girl upon recovery had
'Lost!'
'Her shallowness, and looked as fresh
as a new blownaisy. Well the story is
soon told. My wife-to-day has gained her
old time beauty with compound interest
and is now as handsome a matron (if I do
say it myself) as can be found in this
county, which is noted for pretty women. And
I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.
'The dear creature just looked over my
shoulder and says, I can flatter equal to
the days of our courtship, and that reminds
me there might be more pretty
wives if my brother farmers would do
as I have done.'
'Hoping you may long be spared to do
good, I thank you very much.
Most truly yours,
C. L. JAMES,
BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md.,
May 26th, 1883.

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and Webster Streets.

FARMING MATTERS.

An Interesting Collection of Facts and
Opinion Pertaining to the Sev-
eral Departments of
Husbandry.

Crumbs from Last Year's Crop--The
Stock Breeders and Wool Grow-
ers--Poultry Farming and
Care of Horses.

Nebraska Notes.

Nebraska seed corn is likely to be in
demand from the states east of the
Missouri, as well as for home use. Farm-
ers, therefore, who have good sound fully
matured corn, are sure of a good return
price before the spring planting time.

H. N. Amerman, of York county,
raised in the year 1883, 37 acres of corn,
average 40 bushels to the acre; 30 acres
of wheat, average, 18 bushels; 30 acres
of oats average 50 bushels; and sold during
the year \$407.50 worth of hogs.

J. H. Morgan, of Stanton precinct,
Fillmore county, raised last year, 1883,
70 acres of corn, average 40 bushels per
acre; 15 acres of wheat, average 16 bush-
els; 12 acres of oats, average 37 bushels.

The Plattsmouth Journal says parties
who have been induced to take title
claims in western counties complain that
they have been badly taken in. Several
have visited the claims, after they
were located, have found them
worthless. One man who has expended
about \$75 on his claim says that he would
not give fifteen cents for the land if he
had a perfect title to it. This is like
buying a pig in a bag with the usual
results.

There are 70,000 bushels of corn in the
cribs in Dorchester, and not more than
half the crop has been marketed.

The Dunn Bros., of Gosper county,
are among the heavy stock feeders of
Western Nebraska. They recently ship-
ped 100 tons of fat steers, averaging
over 1,300 pounds. The Gosper County
Citizen says among the lot was the Mas-
tador ox, a native of Nebraska, five
years old, about six feet and six inches
in height, and at present tips the scales
at 3,200 pounds, and will when fattened
pull down 4,000 pounds. Who can beat
the Gosper county ox? The Dunn Bros.
have consumed an enormous amount of
corn this winter, and still have an im-
mense amount on hand.

Kansas has several successful cheese
factories and some creameries. At
Wichita a dairy of 700 cows was started,
and a car load of Holsteins from New
York was put in.

The stock raiser may have the best
of feed and pasture in abundance, and
unless he has a regular and constant supply
of pure water to which his animal can
have access at all times, he will not have
the best condition of stock and
flocks uniformly in good condition.

An animal ready to die from over-feed
or a stolen visit to the feed bin, may
be saved by a dose of 4 to 6 quarts of bread
yeast.

Economical feeding is an important
factor in stock breeding. In regard to
grinding grain for feeding, it has been
shown in every case in which a test has
been made that meal is worth about one-
third more than whole grain. The same
is true too of hay, of which 15 pounds
fed and fed with meal are
equal to 20 pounds fed in its natural con-
dition.

The Stock Breeders'
The recent annual meeting of the State
Stock Breeders' association was import-
ant in many respects. The exchange of
opinion on different grades of stock and
the progress made in the past year in
raising thoroughbred animals, formed the
principal business of the meeting. Hon.
H. C. Walker, of Butler county, was re-
elected president, and Mr. John R.
Harvey, of Otoe county, secretary and
treasurer.

A resolution was passed that
our senators in congress be instructed
and our representative be requested to
vote for and use all honorable means to
secure the speedy passage of a bill or
other proper measures for protection
against such a scourge as pleuro-pneu-
monia.

A paper on breeding horses, by E. P.
Savage, of Cass county, was generally
discussed, and all agreed that the Cleve-
land Bays and Clyde Norman were the
best all-purpose horses, and that the dem-
and for heavy horses would never
cease.

Mr. John R. Harvey, of Otoe county,
thought for profit this was pre-eminently
a horse country, with our high altitude
dry soil, our wealth of over one hun-
dred and fifty native grasses, many of
the best of which grow to low and short
to be fed off by cattle, but make the
finest pasture for the horse. Then, with
the abundance of the large varieties which
make the best hay, together with our
soil which is peculiarly adapted to raising
oats, without which no horse can
ever be brought to perfection in form,
nor attain the highest point of useful-
ness.

The paper on Polled Angus cattle, by
the same gentleman, was a very full and
conclusive article. His conclusions were
that the Polled Angus cattle were the
best for all purposes.

The next annual meeting will be held
on the first Tuesday in February, 1885.

Virgin Soil in Webster County
Next summer's sales says The Argus,
will probably exhaust the supply of raw
railroad land in Webster county. At
present there are about fifteen thousand
acres of railroad land, the greater portion
of it belonging to the B & M.; the St.
Joe and U. P. Railroads also have a small
quantity of land in the county but sell
only on short time. The B & M offer
their land on ten years time, the prices
ranging from four to ten dollars. A
few pieces of rough land are held at
\$3.50 per acre. Most of the land is
bought up by actual settlers, the pur-
chasers belonging to all classes and na-
tionality, but in all forming a desirable
class of citizens. Only small tracts have
been sold to speculators. Improved land
is held at about the same price as rail-
road land, but the long time on which
improved land is sold is an important
factor in the price. Improved farms sold
on the same terms would bring a much
higher price relatively than the raw land.

The Wool Growers association, at
their annual meeting at Lincoln, declared
in favor of the tariff of 1867 on wool. It
was shown by President James "that
the tariff of 1867 gave the sheep industry
of this country its present impetus and
was the deliberate result of the combined
efforts of producers and manufacturers.
It advanced the number of sheep in the
United States from less than 20,000,000,

with a yield of about 65,000,000 pounds
of wool, to the present number of over
30,000,000, with an annual clip of 300,-
000,000 pounds. This immense increase
has given direct and indirect remunera-
tive employment to the thousands of
hands. The loss to wool growers
within the period since the reduction of
the tariff has been in round numbers
\$15,000,000 and yet I challenge any one
to prove that he has felt any perceptible
reduction in the price of woolen goods."

A preamble and resolutions were drawn
up to be forwarded to the Nebraska dele-
gation, asking them to "use all honorable
and legitimate efforts" to bring about an
increase of the tariff.

There was only one dissenting voice in
the meeting. Mr. Levi Todd, a free-
trader from away back, declared in favor
of every trade and business taking care
of itself without protection.

One important fact, which was over-
looked by the meeting, is that through-
out the world there is direct competi-
tion with the American product in the
markets of Boston and Philadelphia, it is
shipped from that far off country to the
markets here as cheap as from any point
in western Nebraska, Colorado or Wyom-
ing. A few months ago a shipper at Cen-
tral City published this fact, fortified with
the shipping bills of a Boston firm. Such
being the case, it would have been more
appropriate to petition the railroads for a
reduction of the tariff than to appeal to
congress for a raise.

The officers of the society for the en-
suing year are: President, Peter James;
vice president, J. F. Hayden of Kearney
county; secretary and treasurer, W. H.
Barstow of Saline county; directors, Chas.
F. Baker of York county, Mr. C. Gosper
of Thayer county, Mr. W. S. Stocking of
Saunders county.

The Care of Horses.

Prof. Culberson of the state university,
lays down the following rules:
If a horse has a severe attack of indig-
estion do not let him stand a day or
more in the stable without exercise. If
you do, and put him to hard work when
you think he has recovered, cholera will be
result.

Another disease that frequently may
be prevented, is spasmotic cholera. This
is to some extent a nervous disorder,
and is brought on by sudden cooling
when heated, or by over exertion. Your
team is working in a field and you are
of our deceiving spring days. Suddenly
there comes a dash of cold rain. The
horse is suddenly chilled and attack of
cholera is the result. Such a result might
be prevented by keeping a pair of blank-
ets.

Take another case: Some team has
been standing for some time on the street
and is thoroughly chilled. You start
home facing a northwester; thermometer
at zero; you call me a liar, again! The
horses are cold enough to be free and
you let them go. The rapid motion
causes rapid breathing, a rush of blood is
sent to the lungs where the cells are
filled to their utmost with the intensely
cold air, the blood, already cold, is far-
ther chilled and accumulates in the lungs,
producing congestion and frequently
death. Drive with moderation till
the blood has begun to circulate freely.

The disease called thrush, especially
where in the hind foot, is caused by the
injurious effects of allowing the feet to
stand in fifth and decaying ordure.

Poultry Farming.

The consumption of eggs and poultry
increases with civilization. As cities
multiply and become populous the demand
for these articles of food becomes very
great. Almost every country in Europe
contributes to the supply of London and
Paris. During the past few years mil-
lions of eggs have been imported into
New York and other eastern cities. A
large proportion of them are from Can-
ada, but the importation of eggs from
the countries of northern Europe is
steadily increasing. The price of poultry
and eggs increases much faster than that
of almost any articles produced on farms.
There is no better country in the world
for producing poultry and eggs than the
United States. The climate is very fa-
vorable. The water is generally excel-
lent. Materials for shelters are cheap.
The facilities for transportation are al-
most as good as could be desired. The
natural vegetable productions required
for food are abundant. They include
grass, clover, wild fruits, the seeds of
numerous plants, and some small nuts.

As a grain-producing country it has no
superior. The water is generally excel-
lent. Materials for shelters are cheap.
The facilities for transportation are al-
most as good as could be desired. The
natural vegetable productions required
for food are abundant. They include
grass, clover, wild fruits, the seeds of
numerous plants, and some small nuts.

During the past few years reports of
the success of several poultry farms have
been published. Parties have succeeded
in keeping a thousand hens and keeping
them healthy. Their success has been
mainly due to keeping but a compara-
tively small number of hens in one build-
ing and in allowing them a wide range.
One farmer in England tried the experi-
ment of keeping ten hens on each acre
and he occupied, and which was chiefly
devoted to grazing purposes. He found
that by enriching the ground with the
droppings of the fowls it would carry
more stock than before, and he was able
to derive two incomes from the same
land. The fowls were sheltered at night
and during storms in small houses that
were supplied with wheels so that they
could be easily moved. His practice was
to move each house the distance of a rod
each day. By that means he brought
them to fresh grass and prevented an ac-
cumulation of droppings. By moving
the chicken-house but a short distance
the fowls return to them as readily as if
they had remained continuously in the
same place. This mode of raising poultry
for supplying water as well as for ven-
ilation. The houses were thoroughly
cleaned every day. The food, aside from
the fresh vegetables, was mostly obtained
in the market, and was largely produced
in this country. In addition to grain
and vegetables the hens were supplied
with scraps of meat and cheap fish. The
eggs were sold to market every day, and
as they could be warranted as "strictly
fresh," they commanded a high price.
The male chickens were sold as broilers
as soon as they were of a size for the
gridiron.

The west is evidently the best location
for poultry-farming, as it is for grain
and meat production. The production of
poultry and eggs can be combined with
stock-raising and grain-growing. The
fowls can be kept in small houses in
pastures while the grain is growing, and
after it is out they may be removed to
the grain-fields, where they will pick up
what is scattered on the ground. Many
kinds of food that are very valuable to
fowls are easily raised. Among them are
sunflower seeds, buckwheat and corn
seed. A liberal amount of vegetables
should also be provided. Cabbages,

onions, cress and roots, should be raised
for feeding during the winter. There is
no occasion for ornamental or expensive
buildings for fowls. They should have a
light roof and be well lighted and venti-
lated. The floor may be of clay or com-
mon earth. It should be higher than the
surrounding ground so that dryness
may be insured. If kept covered with
dry sand it will be clean and the dropp-
ings can be readily removed. They are
as valuable for fertilizing as guano.

Fowls kept in the manner suggested will
require close attention, but this is called
for in department of husbandry. The
care of poultry may be intrusted to per-
sons who cannot do hard work in the
field. There is very little hard labor
connected with feeding fowls, raising
chickens or collecting eggs.

Give the Girls a Chance.

Every farmer's daughter should be in-
terested in and undertake keeping the
farm accounts, and be able to write a
practical business letter (without N. B.).
Fathers and mothers should take a little
more pains to get the girls interested in
farm life; in its profits and pleasures, as
well as hard work and unromantic drud-
gery. Get them to raising chickens,
ducks, geese, or anything they take a
fancy to; not the ordinary mongrels, but
get them started with choice fowls from
some of the best strains, and see how
quickly they will take delight in it and
make it a matter of no small profit at
the same time. Let them buy and sell
and traffic on their own account; it
won't hurt them, but will do them good
and make them more independent and
able to take care of themselves. It is a
sad mistake to keep girls from acquiring
actual business knowledge, such as can
only be obtained by personal participa-
tion in business transactions, and which
will make them more fit for any useful
sphere in life.--Western Agriculturalist.

Let These Things be Considered.

Thousands of men die every day who
could be saved. Prejudice is mainly to
blame for this loss of life. If it were
believed that the sum of disease may cer-
tainly be reduced by physic, much would
be gained. And yet the proposition is
very simple; if you take out daily more
impurities than is daily generated, you
will soon be rid of impurities. The
effect of this wise practice is soon seen in
the Bilious, Liver and Kidney troubles. But
it is equally of value in head aches, flatu-
lencies; in Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Apoplexy,
and Paralysis.

In chronic and acute Rheumatism, and
in all affections of the bowels, this prin-
ciple soon relieves and cures, when the
medicine used is BRANDETT'S PILLS.

Yes, when all other means and medi-
cine have failed to relieve from pain,
these pills will cure, by the removal of
the acids from the bowels and blood, and
thousands of men and women now place
BRANDETT'S PILLS among the blessings
of mankind.

The Philosophy of Force.

He sat by the stove in a Michigan ave-
nue grocery store for full twenty minutes
before speaking. He spread out his legs
to encircle as much as possible, drew his
sleeve across his nose at regular intervals,
and there was a strong smell of burning
boots as he finally looked up at the
grocer and asked: "Can you tell me
why the singlass in your stove is not com-
pactly by the heat?" "I guess its be-
cause you keep all the heat off!" was the
answering reply. "You are a liar, sir, and
you say that to excuse your ignorance!"
Now, then, what pressure does water ex-
ert on the human body at a depth of
sixty feet?" "It'll exert a pressure on
your nose, while two pounds additional
would crack your skull." "Git off'n me
or I'll slay you." "I'll now seize your hair
with a clutch equal to the grasp of a hand
lifting fourteen pounds of iron, and I
bump your head on the floor with a force
equal to nine pounds." "Let go my
hair!" yelled the grocer as he kicked and
struggled. "You are now exercising a
force equal to six pounds to the square
inch," said the old man as he bumped
him again, "but it is useless. I shall
now exercise a force equal to the clutch
of forty-eight grasshoppers to shut off
your wind, and I win then administer a
kick equal to the force necessary to upset
a cord of four-foot wood." When the
grocer got up the man was across the
street and asked: "Patrol police!" shouted
the victim. "You exhausted six gallons of
oxygen in the first yell and five in the
second," called the scientist, "but it was
simply wasted. I will now make off at
one-quarter the speed exercised by an
antelope in outrunning a lion. Good-by,
sordid flesh-pot, good-by."

Beats the World.

This is what H. H. Herman, a druggist of
Marion, Ohio, says: "I have used Oil
of Peppermint for many years. It cures
the cold. Sold in bottles yesterday
and to-day. One man cured of sore throat
eight years standing. Is splendid for
rheumatism."

The Best Horse in England.

I found Barcaldine occupying the box
I had seen before tenanted by Bertram
and Kingcraft, and in deference to the
great value and repute of the illustrious
now comer the interior had been newly
padded. Close by also was a new iron
house for his groom to sleep in, as it was
not deemed advisable that a treasure
worth 8,000 sovereigns should be any dis-
tance from the stud-groom's house without
having a constant attendant. I had been
all the morning looking over matured
stallions, and after this a thoroughbred
horse just out of training always looks at
me with interest. There is the best horse
I have ever seen about him, and without
the fondness that is brought about by
high feeding, rest and idleness a horse
looks all shades and angles. Thus a first
look at Barcaldine now suggests a great
fine young hunter in the raw, but the eye
can quickly detect all the magnificent
points that as a rule make up the great race
horse.

A very big horse is Barcaldine. He
stands 16 hands 1 1/2 high, is a good hard
bay, with black legs, with an intelligent
head, much finer and more characteris-
tic of blood than he might have had from
his Melbourne descent, and it is set on
nearly to a long, powerful neck, which meets
with the withers almost directly high,
and the throat dips behind the shoulders.
A tall jockey must have looked well on
him, while a short-legged little fellow
could scarcely have spurred him in the
right places. His lips are a bit high,
while from one to the other, his loins
being of a weight-carrying proportion,
his quarters are wide enough to fit
him for a wagon horse and long enough
to please the most exacting in race-horse

conformation. He had chapped his
hoofs, but they were of a corresponding
powerful order, and his flat legs, so big
in bone, are all in proportion. I have
certainly never had a horse with a more power-
ful race horse than Barcaldine, and I
should doubt whether a more powerful
one has ever been bred.

Quite an unbeaten certificate has Bar-
caldine. He won four times as a three-
year-old, including the Baldyle Derby
and two queen's plates. It is well known
how his turf life was cut short as a
four-year-old, but as a five-year-old he
proved himself to be about the best horse
of his time, as he beat Tristan twice, won
the Orange cup at Ascot, and the North-
umberland plate under 9 stone 10 pound.
This makes twelve winning races with-
out defeat, and there is no horse of the
day that can show such a certifi-
cate.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is an extract of the
best remedies of the vegetable kingdom
known as Alteratives, and Blood-Purifi-
ers.

OREGON'S STRONGMAN.
A Giant Who Smashes Two-Inch
Planks Meets Sullivan.

Astoria Independent.

Our citizens are all familiar with Syl-
vester Le Gowriff, a native of France,
who has lived in Astoria for some time.
Probably no man on this coast has as
much muscle power as this giant of
strength. In wrestling he has thrown a
number of professional wrestlers in San
Francisco, and his wonderful powers of
endurance have surprised every one who
has seen his exhibitions. Last winter,
on a wager, he performed a remarkable
feat. Two men seated themselves in
chairs, and Le Gowriff grasping the bot-
tom back-round of each chair, lifted one
with each hand and set them on a
counter three feet high. Not long
ago he was making his brags that he
could break a two-inch plank with his
fist, and a number of gentlemen, anxious
to see this done, tried to find a plank,
but unsuccessfully. They produced three
boards one inch thick and nailed them
together and set them up. Sylvester
marched up to the boards and let drive
with his fist and the boards were split in
several places. His fist did not show
even a bruise or scratch. We did not
know that this wonderful man has the
 requisite scientific knowledge to cope with
a man like Sullivan, but one thing we are
certain of: If he ever gets a bid in on
Sullivan in the great champion of the world
will be evicted from this world to the
next. Sullivan has published in every
city he has visited that he will give \$1000
to any man who will stand up to him for
four rounds, each round to last three
minutes. Le Gowriff has accepted the
proposition.

John L. Sullivan, the champion, ar-
rived at Astoria yesterday afternoon on
the steamer Oregon and was received by
an immense crowd. The exhibition given
at Occidental hall was well attended.
Everybody wanted to see the champion
and, more than that they wanted to see
Le Gowriff stand up before him. After
some sparring between members of the
combination Le Gowriff and Sullivan
made their appearance. Le Gowriff is a
well-built, muscular fellow and is a per-
fect giant in strength. In wrestling he
has thrown a number of professional
wrestlers in San Francisco, and his won-
derful power of endurance have surprised
every one who has seen his exhibitions.
Le Gowriff, when he met Sullivan, ex-
hibited a look that showed he had lost
hope of being able to stand up the four
rounds, and it was well he did so, for he
was not then doomed to disappointment.
Sullivan simply did a little light sparring
for about nineteen seconds and then he
drew out his left hand and hit Le Gowriff
a slap on the face that sounded like a
political orator, knocking him down and com-
pletely out of time. The yells sent up at
this feat were terrible.

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"Charles, dear," said a charming little
literary lady to her husband the other
evening, "let me read you the opening
chapter of my new novel." "Certainly,"
replied Charles, "I should be delighted."

"Well, then, sit still and listen: 'Twas
evening. A hazy, inky cloud--' 'Blue
ink?' interrupted Charles. "No, sir,"
replied the lady, "for instance." "Charles,
you know--" "Perhaps it was that deli-
cate, fashionable mauve ink?" "Now,
Charles, don't--" "Mebbe it was green
ink, like Arnold's copying fluid?"
" Why, you horrid creature, you! When
I speak of anything having an inky ap-
pearance, what impression does it make
on you?" "Same as a blotting pad, my
love." "I take it all in. Go on with the
harrowing scene." "Charles, you are a
brute!" and the little literary lady
flounced out of the room, and Charles
bawled back after her: "Come back,
my love, I am sitting still."

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when he became collector of the port of
New York, he was thought to have
reached the highest round on the ladder
of official preferment. Then came his
leadership of the great republican ma-
chine; his election to the vice-presidency
and finally the most splendid office in the
gift of any people in the world. But in
no one of these pieces of high trust did
life pass so pleasantly for him as in the
little village school, where he reigned
supreme. Why will the high politicians
worry the president? And how thankful
all the schoolmasters should be that they
are not collectors of the port or pres-
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